

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXVI

San Francisco, October 29, 1937

No. 39

Candidates and Proposals Indorsed by Labor

Union Labor Party Candidates

Supervisors

JAMES B. MCSHEEHY
GEORGE REILLY
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER
JOHN M. RATTO
JOSEPH C. SHARP

For City Attorney
JOHN J. O'TOOLE

For Treasurer
DUNCAN MATHESON

For Municipal Judges
TWIN MICHELSEN
FRANK W. DUNN
PETER J. MULLINS
THOMAS M. FOLEY

For Board of Education
(Appointments, for Confirmation)
C. HAROLD CAULFIELD
MRS. EDWIN R. SHELDON

RECOMMENDATIONS

Of San Francisco Labor Council on Legislative Measures to Be Voted on at City Election to Be Held on Tuesday, November 2, 1937

No.	VOTE
1. Rapid Transit Bonds	YES
2. Airport Bonds	YES
3. Hospital Bonds	YES
4. Sewer Bonds	YES
5. Removal of Laurel Hill Cemetery	YES
6. Declaration of Policy, Fifth Street Extension	YES
7. Declaration of Policy, Grant Avenue Extension	YES
8. Anti-Picketing Ordinance	NO
9. Charter Amendment, Inspection of Examination Papers	No Recommendation

Next Tuesday's municipal election is of vast importance to Organized Labor, not only because of the necessity for making a wise choice in the selection of members of the Board of Supervisors, but also in the selection of municipal judges.

Of paramount interest, however, is the fight against the enactment of that proposed weapon of intolerance and injustice, the anti-picketing ordinance.

In face of the fact that the voters of San Francisco only a few months ago repealed by referendum action an ordinance of similar nature but far less vicious in scope than the one now before the electorate, the enemies of Organized Labor have had the effrontery to offer a measure which has for its object the destruction of trade unionism in San Francisco and the inauguration of an "open shop" city. The "Organized Labor Campaign Committee Against the Anti-Picketing Ordinance" has issued the following admonition to all members of Organized Labor:

"Do you realize how the passage of the proposed anti-picketing ordinance would affect your wage scale, your union hours and the job security which you enjoy as a member of organized labor? This ordinance is being proposed for only one reason—to break Labor in San Francisco.

"It is the deliberate intention on the part of big

financial interests behind the ordinance to make San Francisco an 'open shop' town.

"In campaigning against this law Labor is trying to defeat much more than a ban on peaceful picketing. This ordinance introduces a vicious 'stool pigeon' system for a check-up on the activities of union men and women. It makes innocent acts on the part of union members a 'conspiracy' possibly punishable by imprisonment in San Quentin.

"Labor has the power to beat this ordinance. Whether or not it will use that power is all up to you. You have every incentive in the world to work against this ordinance. Your pay check, your future and the welfare of your family are seriously tied in with the defeat of the so-called anti-picketing law. Work against it energetically—and above all, go to the polls on November 2 and vote 'No' on Proposition No. 8. A 'No' vote is a vote against the anti-picketing ordinance and against the loss of your union conditions.

"VOTE 'NO' ON NUMBER '8' ON NOVEMBER 2."

Supervisor John M. Ratto winds up his campaign for re-election this week with pledges of support from thousands of individual voters and organizations throughout San Francisco.

The people have confidence in Supervisor Ratto and his re-election by an overwhelming majority is conceded on all sides. Volunteer workers by the hundreds have come forward to assist Ratto and to make a house-to-house canvass to urge the citizens to vote for him next Tuesday.

His record on the Board of Supervisors is unsurpassed and there is not a district in San Francisco which has not been helped by Supervisor Ratto.

A testimonial, unique in the annals of San Francisco politics, was given this week when the entire congressional and state legislative delegation announced their support of Ratto and urged all their supporters to vote for him.

Joseph C. Sharp, candidate for Supervisor, believes that public office is a public trust, that honesty and fair dealing are the first essentials in the conduct of city business, that modern methods

should be applied to city government and all its services, and that city officials should constantly and fearlessly fight to protect and promote the best interests of the city and of the public as a whole.

Voters should not be confused on the candidates for members of the Board of Education. There is no contest for these positions. Appointments are made by the mayor and submitted to the electorate for confirmation or rejection.

C. Harold Caulfield, president of the board for the last three years, has served five years as a commissioner of education. Mrs. Edwin R. Sheldon has served since 1934, is vice-president of the board and chairman of the educational functions committee.

Market Merchants and Property Association has joined business and labor in urging a favorable vote on Propositions Nos. 6 and 7, providing for later consideration of additional Market Street crossings. George Christopher, president of the association, said:

"Our association is on record in favor of the extensions of Fifth street and Grant avenue across Market street as necessary to serve both local and Bay bridge traffic. The merits of the two proposals are not involved at the November 2 election. In approving Propositions 6 and 7 the voters give themselves the right at a later election and after a campaign of education to decide whether or not they will finance these improvements. We urge our citizens to vote 'Yes' to get the facts at no expense and then make their decision."

Progress versus sentimentalism, ease of movement between the western section and downtown versus a "dog in the manger" attitude on the part of the cemetery trustees—this is the situation in the long battle for removal of Laurel Hill Cemetery, as described by Edward A. Kenney, general chairman of the Laurel Hill Cemetery Removal Association.

"Since the year 1900," said Kenney, "the people of San Francisco have been attempting to remove our old cemeteries, once clustered about the base of Lone Mountain, to more adequate and more practicable locations down the Peninsula. Finally, a few years ago, Masonic and Odd Fellows' cemeteries were moved, leaving only Calvary and Laurel Hill. Following action of the Board of Supervisors ordering removal, Calvary will shortly be moved without opposition. Only the trustees of Laurel Hill are resisting this ordinance, and by their tactics they are seeking to delude the voters by a specious offer to turn the cemetery over to the city for use as a public park."

According to Chairman Kenney, every organization in San Francisco which has been asked to indorse Laurel Hill Cemetery removal has done so. These indorsements number scores. The measure appears on the November 2 ballot as Proposition No. 5. To insure that Laurel Hill be removed the citizens are asked to vote "Yes."

Final appeal to the voters of San Francisco to approve the proposed \$1,600,000 issue of hospital bonds, Proposition No. 3 on the November 2 bal-

Union Men and Women Are Urged to Vote

The Executive and Campaign Committee of the Union Labor Party urges every trades unionist in the city to be sure to vote next Tuesday, November 2.

The issues confronting Labor in this election are vital. We must elect a city administration that will be fair to us. But above all, the measures on the ballot especially and directly affect the very life of Organized Labor.

Labor must get out its vote. The opposition will get out their vote. Union men and women, see to it that all labor entitled to votes exercise that right, and, above all, that it votes right.

UNION LABOR PARTY

By Daniel C. Murphy, Chairman,
John A. O'Connell, Secretary.

lot, has been voiced by Dr. J. C. Geiger, director of public health, in calling attention to the fact that a two-thirds affirmative vote is necessary if the bonds are to pass.

"Maximum benefit to San Francisco and the Bay bridge can not, in my opinion, be realized unless the city makes proper provision for the handling of existing and anticipated travel over the bridge." This startling statement came this week from C. H. Purcell, state highway engineer and builder of the Bay bridge, to proponents of Propositions 6 and 7, providing for later consideration of two additional Market street crossings. Purcell's statement in part follows:

"Maximum benefit to San Francisco and the Bay bridge can not, in my opinion, be realized unless San Francisco makes proper provision for the handling of existing and anticipated travel over the Bay bridge. Present conditions existing on San Francisco's streets providing egress and ingress to the bridge terminal at Fifth and Harrison streets are obviously unsatisfactory and detrimental.

"It is highly important that a return street be improved across Market street in order that traffic may enter the central business area and return. The Grant avenue extension is the logical return street. A clockwise movement to and from the bridge is of great importance in solving the present traffic problem. Both improvements are, in my opinion, necessary and urgent if San Francisco is to realize a maximum return from the investment in the Bay bridge. The San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge has a vital interest in the solution of this problem."

Propositions Nos. 6 and 7 provide for consideration of the Fifth street and Grant avenue extensions on their merits at a later election.

When the voting public visits the polls on

November 2, one of the non-controversial subjects upon which it will be required to render a decision will be the proposed \$1,600,000 hospital bond issue, which will appear on the ballot as Proposition No. 3. Passage of the bond issue is imperative, both from a humanitarian and economic viewpoint, according to Dr. J. C. Geiger, director of public health.

Never in the history of San Francisco has a sewer bond issue failed to receive the necessary two-thirds majority vote.

This was pointed out on the eve of the November 2 election by Marshal Hale, business and civic leader, who heads an imposing list of sponsors of the proposed \$5,000,000 sewer bonds appearing on the ballot as Proposition 4. Virtually every civic and community organization of standing is supporting Proposition 4 and aiding the Citizens' Health and Sanitation Committee in the campaign in favor of the bonds.

At the same time labor stands solidly behind the bond measure, having given it its unqualified indorsement while the medical fraternity is bending every effort toward making it clear to the city's electorate that passage of the sewer bonds is imperative.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING UPHELD

The committee on social education of the New York Synod of the Presbyterian Church upheld the right of collective bargaining by employees and employers alike in a report submitted to the Synod's convention at Utica, N. Y. Violence on either side in industrial disputes was condemned. Addressing the convention, Dr. Halford E. Luccock of the Yale Divinity School declared that "if the only tools of tomorrow's work are mechanical inventions the future may well be the picture of hell." He said the tool of strong-thinking personalities was more important than inventions.

Straus to Administer Half Billion Dollar Federal Housing Plan

President Roosevelt has appointed Nathan Straus of New York administrator of the United States Housing Authority, in which capacity he will direct the federal government's \$500,000,000 program for low-cost housing and slum clearance work.

Straus is now a member of the New York City Housing Authority. He has conducted studies of housing abroad for Mayor La Guardia. He was formerly a member of the New York State Senate and an N.R.A. administrator.

"My own job is to get the slums raised and get decent homes built. It's a job that calls for action and very little talk."

In those two sentences, Nathan Straus, beginning his new job as Administrator of the Federal Housing Authority, roused high hopes that in spite of the handicaps of the bill as passed he will get results. He added to this hope by a few words which are more 2000 years old:

"Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself, but he that putteth it off." (1 Kings, 20:11).

In other words, do your bragging after you've done your work, not before.

Enacted by Labor's Influence

One hundred per cent indorsement of the \$500,000,000 Wagner Housing Act to provide decent dwellings for workers whose wages will not permit them to live in houses provided by private industry was registered by the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver, Colorado.

In its report to the convention of the American Federation of Labor the executive council of that body declared that the enactment of the bill was finally secured by organized labor throughout the country strongly asserting "its demand for a permanent housing program." "It was a concerted and unanimous response from all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in every state of the Union," the council added, "that made it possible to overcome legislative obstacles at crucial times."

How San Francisco Has Benefited

Approximately \$5,666,900 in wages has been paid in San Francisco to building trades craftsmen on new homes built under government inspection, according to Clifford C. Anglim, director of the Northern California district office of the Federal Housing Administration. The work created amounted to 2,371,000 man-hours.

Since the Federal Housing Administration insured mortgage system was made available through local approved lending institutions, continued Anglim, it has helped 5593 San Francisco families to home ownership, with mortgages accepted for insurance in the amount of \$27,263,990.

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Vote YES Proposition 1

FOR HEALTH AND SANITATION

Vote "YES"

PROPOSITION 4

Endorsed by Physicians, Business Men, Labor, Civic Organizations and City Officials.

Keep San Francisco America's Healthiest City.

—CITIZENS' HEALTH AND SANITATION COMMITTEE.

Commission Fixes Wages And Working Conditions For Maritime Workers

From Washington last week it was announced that the United States Maritime Commission had promulgated schedules of "reasonable wages and working conditions" for the ten thousand officers and men employed on government-subsidized ships.

The order of the commission, which becomes effective Monday, November 1, provides also for minimum manning scales.

Chairman of the Commission Joseph P. Kennedy announced that the order was not submitted to labor representatives before it was made public. The minimum wage scale, he said, is approximately the same as that now in force on the Pacific Coast as a result of agreements between labor unions and the operators.

Schedule for Officers and Seamen

In the unlicensed personnel classification it provides for pay ranging from \$35 a month for bell-boys to \$120 a month for the chief steward. The pay for able seamen and firemen is set at \$72.50 a month.

Wages for licensed personnel, or officers, were fixed according to the tonnage of vessels, and range from \$265 for first officers in the largest class vessels to \$115 for the lowest paid licensed officers. Wages for licensed engineer officers range from \$390 to \$115.

Minimum manning scales, with certain minor exceptions, remain to be fixed by the commission. Kennedy explained ships vary so widely in type that a committee was appointed to study each vessel separately and minimum manning requirements for each will be recommended by the committee.

Provisions for "reasonable working conditions" cover vacations, holidays, "cleanliness and orderliness" in quarters, and allowances for meals and traveling expenses.

Vacations With Pay

Special provisions as to wages and working conditions were made for radio operators. Ships with only one operator are to pay a minimum of \$125 and those with more than one are to pay the lowest in rank not less than \$110.

The lowest paid deckhand on a government-subsidized ship will get a vacation with full pay next year.

For the first year of continuous service after November 1 the crew members will get one week's

vacation each and for additional years of continuous service they will get two weeks. Officers will get two weeks in the first effective year, as well as in subsequent years.

OAKLAND CLERKS MAY STRIKE

Fifteen hundred members of Retail Clerks' Union, Local No. 47, Oakland, have authorized their executive committee to start a strike vote to close at 7 p. m. Saturday, and to call strikes in Oakland retail stores one at a time thereafter, should the vote be in the affirmative.

Boycott Japanese Goods

The following resolution was offered to the American Federation of Labor's convention and adopted. It was introduced by I. M. Ornburn at the request of the Union Label Trades Department:

"Whereas, The militaristic fanatics now in control of Japan are waging an undeclared war, and have killed and wounded many thousands of innocent people; and

"Whereas, These fanatics are able to finance their atrocious activities only through dumping into the United States and other markets the products of exploited workers who are paid the equivalent of less than 5 cents per hour; and

"Whereas, These atrocious activities will continue only so long as the Japanese are able to secure the necessary finances through the sale of the products of their exploited workers; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Union Label Trades Department unhesitatingly call upon all members of organized labor, the friends of organized labor and all persons opposed to the unscrupulous tactics of the Japanese fanatics to boycott the products of Japan, and, by refusing to purchase such products, contribute toward the speedy elimination of these war-like activities."

Union Safety Campaign Sets New World Record

A safety campaign conducted by the Washington, D. C., Building Trades Council, in co-operation with governmental agencies and contractors, recently resulted in establishment of a new world record.

The record was achieved by members of Ironworkers' Local No. 5 of Washington, who erected 4200 tons of structural steel, within sixty days, without a serious accident. This record, which government officials recognize as a new world mark, was attained on the Apex building, last of the famous "government triangle" at the capital. One of the most hazardous of occupations, ironworkers have suffered severely for many years through accidents on big construction projects.

The Washington campaign, started after numerous accidents marred construction of the huge new Interior building, is reported as now being emulated in different sections of the country, with organized labor often taking the lead and always co-operating with established agencies for the promotion of safety on the job for all workers.

NEGLIGENT EMPLOYERS

The California Unemployment Reserves Commission has sent out a new demand for 1936 earnings reports. The demand was made on approximately 3000 employers who have neglected to mail the reports to the Commission. James L. Matthews, chairman, announced that officers of the Commission had been instructed to "get the earnings reports immediately" under any circumstances.

TRADERS ASSUME RISK

Our trade as a neutral must be at the risk of the traders. Our army and navy must not be used to protect this trade. It is a choice of profits or peace. Our country must remain at peace.—Admiral William S. Sims.

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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
 Office, 103 Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.
 San Francisco, California
 Telephone - Market 6304
 CHAS. A. DERRY, Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1937

"Peacemakers and Harmonizers"

"A Plea for Unity" in the labor movement was made before the Industrial Relations Section of the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco recently by J. J. Anderson, secretary of the Santa Clara County Central Labor Council.

A delegate to the 1937 convention of the State Federation of Labor, Anderson was denied his seat at Long Beach. In the course of his remarks Anderson said:

"The thirty-eighth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor, just concluded, manifested a most ruthless opposition to all attempts at compromise or conciliation between the warring factions. Peacemakers and harmonizers were denounced as 'communists.' The disfranchisement of delegates for no other reason than that they favored peace and were working for unity within the labor movement was the order of the day, followed by violence, unrebuked by the officers of the Federation and by the convention.

"The officers of the Federation were not interested in the technical right to voice or vote of any delegate, but simply in building up a representation that would carry the 'Fight the C. I. O.' policy they wished to see enacted."

It is indeed unfortunate that members of the Commonwealth Club, "a forum of investigation promoting action," should have such a perverted view of the controversy between the unions presented to them as that expressed by Anderson. It is the baldest hypocrisy to intimate that "unity within the labor movement" is promoted by the attempt to split the labor movement into two antagonistic groups and then insist that the disrupters be allowed to be members of both.

It is doubtful if any union or group of unions has expelled members for entertaining any particular political, religious or economic beliefs. It is only when they insist upon attempting to force their doctrines and programs upon the bona fide labor unions that they fall foul of union authority. Trade and labor unions were organized and are being maintained upon the principle of bettering the economic position of their members—not for the purpose of furthering revolutionary movements, either political or economic.

Men and unions who have been ousted from the legitimate labor movement under the policy of the American Federation of Labor have in most instances been followers and advocates of the program of the Communist party, which is an attempt to make the unions an adjunct of that party in carrying out its revolutionary plans.

In another portion of Anderson's address he said that "labor organizations must be formed voluntarily, governed democratically, with self-imposed discipline and responsibility."

This is true, and it is thus that American Fed-

eration of Labor unions are formed and governed. The hypocrisy of Anderson's statement is almost unbelievable in face of the fact that although the Committee for Industrial Organization has been in existence for two years it is still under the personal government of one man.

Roosevelt Is to "Blame"!

Of course nobody takes seriously the statements of John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the National Republican Committee, since his confident but foolish statement on the morning after the election of 1936, before the returns were all in, that Langdon had been elected President of the United States.

But his statements of last Saturday, that the recent stock market decline was brought about "because America is jittery about Franklin D. Roosevelt" and that the stock market has been indicating for months that "all was not well with business" cease to be humorous or even puerile. They are idiotic.

The further statement that the domination of President Roosevelt "is producing fear and it is producing the prospect of lower levels of economic activity and economic well-being" sounds very much like the vapors of a high school boy who has listened to arguments on political economy and has not been able to digest them.

Hamilton shows his utter inability to grasp present industrial conditions when he declares that President Roosevelt "has shown himself unaware of actual economic developments."

Who but the boyish Hamilton could be unaware of "economic developments" which produce the following conditions in the industrial world, as reported by the International Labor News Service?:

"The crash in the stock market is not due to lack of profits of corporations. Most large corporations are making more money this year than last, and they made more money last year than at any other time since 1929.

"Net income of American Telephone and Telegraph Company is more than \$40,000,000 higher than that of last year. American Tobacco is earning at a rate of \$5 a share on its common stock, as against \$3.70 last year. Republic Steel doubled its profits in the first half of this year, in spite of the strike. Bethlehem Steel cleared \$18,317,000 in the first half of 1937, as against \$13,901,000 in the whole year of 1936. United States Steel made \$64,735,000 in the first six months of this year, and \$16,239,000 in the first six months of last year. There are exceptions, but facts like these are the rule."

Amendment of Labor Act

Discussion of the National Labor Relations Act by the American Federation of Labor executive council and debate at the A. F. of L. convention in Denver made a strong case for amendment of the act. Provisions permitting the Labor Board to determine the unit of representation, whether by craft or a plant-wide basis, menace long-established unions and have been a cause of confusion, turmoil and bitterness. Other provisions may also call for revision, but the one mentioned is the chief trouble-maker.

The Labor Board ruled in a recent case that a craft union may be a bargaining agency for its members in a plant where a majority of the workers belong to an industrial union. This ruling showed a commendable spirit of fairness, but as long as the Labor Act permits other kinds of rulings there is a chance for injustice.

The Labor Act has been of undoubted benefit, and common sense says that defects in it should be remedied, to assure it being of even more value in the future. Otherwise, demand for repeal of the act is inevitable.

Duke Is Being Misled

The Duke of Windsor, who used to be in the king business before he quit to marry an American woman, will boom an efficiency system not loved by labor when he comes to the United States on November 15, it is reported in Washington. The duke's visit has been announced as being to study American labor and housing conditions. He will be accompanied by the duchess.

The duke, it is said, will tour the country as the representative of the notorious Bedaux "speed-up" system, long fought by organized textile workers. He will also, it is indicated, seek to boom the sale of business machines made by the International Business Machines Corporation of New York.

Charles E. Bedaux, multi-millionaire inventor of the Bedaux system, and Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Chamber of Commerce and president of the International Business Machines Corporation, are the employers of the duke, it is said. Bedaux has been the host of the duke and duchess in France.

Bedaux is making all personal appointments in America for the duke and is also making all other ones, through a New York advertising agency. Watson in 1934 received the highest corporate salary reported to the Exchange and Security Commission that year. It was \$365,358.

One report said that the duke's task "will be to reconcile labor to increased use of the efficiency system and of the machine. He will, of course, be expected to sell the method and the machine to employers." The report added:

"The duke's well-known friendliness to labor, evidenced as Prince of Wales and King Edward VIII, is expected to win a favorable response of labor."

In labor circles, it is felt the duke will have to show some surpassing powers of salesmanship to "sell" the Bedaux system to American labor, which has studied the system in action and knows all about it. As a matter of fact, the duke's popularity among the masses is undoubtedly due for a slump if he really intends to "plug" the Bedaux system, labor suspects.

It takes a thousand nuts or more to hold an automobile together, but only one to spread it all over the landscape, says an exchange.

Farm wages have increased about 50 per cent in the last five years. But farm wages relative to farm prices, farm income and city wage earnings now are about 20 per cent less than in the pre-depression years, reports L. H. Bean of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

President Roosevelt's speech at the dedication of the new Federal Reserve building in Washington is taken by all as plain notice that he will not be stampeded by the demand to "let up on Wall Street," which is the gist of practically all conservative editorials and offerings of columnists.

STATE-WIDE WORKERS' SCHOOL

The University of Wisconsin is in the process of forming the first permanent state-wide school for workers in industry in the United States. To date, classes have been planned for twenty cities in all parts of Wisconsin and workers' education councils are being set up in different communities where the desire for such classes has been manifested.

HIS SWINDLE SHEET

In Chicago she was Sadie,
 In Detroit he called her May,
 In Duluth the name was Mable,
 But in Pittsburgh it was Fay.
 She became Estelle in Yonkers,
 All of which suggests a hunch—
 In his swindle sheet he calls her
 Just plain "gas and oil and lunch."—Ex.

Democracy in A. F. of L.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address delivered in Washington over a nationwide hookup of the Columbia Broadcasting System, charged that the failure of the recent strike of the iron and steel workers, with its wreckage of distress in many communities, was deliberately caused by the dictatorial policy of the leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization, who refused to permit the workers to take a vote on the question of the walkout.

This lack of democratic procedure, he said, was in direct contrast to the principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor, which takes the position that "those who engage in strikes for higher wages, recognition of their unions or improved conditions of employment should be permitted to decide by a majority vote as to whether they should launch and engage in an industrial conflict."

Outlining the general principle of democracy which animates the American Federation of Labor, Green referred to the annual convention of the Federation which met in Denver recently with delegates from unions numbering four million dues-paying members.

He pointed out that in the A. F. of L. conventions, from the election of delegates to the drafting of laws which govern the Federation, every step is marked by a majority vote and democratic

procedure, which completely prevents the dictatorial control of organizations like the C. I. O., in which the membership have little to say and are governed by the edicts of their rulers.

ACCIDENTS ON BAY BRIDGE

With 8,283,231 vehicles having crossed the San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge in the ten months since the span was opened, the number of accidents stands at 100, involving 114 injuries and eight deaths.

A Governmental View

Authorities high in the Roosevelt administration's labor councils predicted the war between the American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis' C. I. O. would end if the fighting factions ever entered a peace parley, says an Associated Press dispatch.

"They'll never bolt a peace conference once they meet," said an official close to leaders on both sides.

"Neither side will want to risk the discredit of quitting the peace table without getting some kind of a settlement."

The government labor authorities expressed belief there are no insurmountable obstacles that might wreck a peace conference, but they said composing the two groups' differences probably would consume several months.

Community Chest Drive

Community Chest workers don't get paid for soliciting. They not only donate their time—they pay their own transportation expenses and buy their own lunches. The Community Chest does not approve the use of coercive methods on "prospects."

Randell Larson, Chest campaign chairman, issued a statement emphasizing these two points as the \$2,090,000 "Buy Health and Happiness" appeal swung into its second week.

"The same spirit that makes a busy housewife take time from her own activities to go in and cook for the family of a sick neighbor impels to give to the Community Chest," Larson declared. "If over-zealous solicitors were to apply 'pressure' to use methods not tolerated by clean, ethical salesmanship, that spirit would be lost. Everyone with a good income or a job should feel obligated to help his neighbors."

With the first report luncheon over, the campaign picked up momentum and moved toward a successful conclusion.

Warden James A. Johnston of Alcatraz Prison was announced as speaker at the central report luncheon today (October 29) at the St. Francis Hotel. Other central luncheon speakers will be Archbishop Mitty, November 1; Judge Theresa Meikle, November 3, and Campaign Chairman Larson, November 5.

Vote "NO" on Proposition No. 8 at Tuesday's Election

Exercise your American right of franchise at Tuesday's Municipal Election by voting AGAINST Proposition No. 8, the so-called Anti-Picketing Ordinance. Organized Labor's Committee Against the Anti-Picketing Ordinance declares "It is up to the laboring man and woman to VOTE NEXT TUESDAY." If all the workers follow this advice the vicious and un-American Anti-Picketing Ordinance will be defeated.

"Don't Be Confused," Says O'Connell

John A. O'Connell, the veteran secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, says of Proposition No. 8:

"A drastic proposal has been prepared for the ballot and it is on the ballot in a way that may induce some people to vote 'Yes' who definitely would vote 'No' if they knew all the facts.

"As it appears on the ballot Proposition No. 8 asks the people to vote on this question:

"'Shall an initiative prohibiting picketing, etc., etc., etc., be enacted?'"

"To me and to the average man on the street this appears to be a question as to whether we want some kind

of anti-picketing law enacted at some future date. In other words the way it is written it seems as if someone were seeking public guidance on a question of policy.

"But actually if the people vote 'Yes' they will be voting into law a proposition to crush labor, a proposition to prohibit peaceful picketing, a measure aimed at freedom of the press and the freedom of assembly guaranteed by the Constitution, but which the interests of reaction are seeking to nullify by local enactment.

"We're told it is too late now to do anything about it. I hope the people will not permit the language on the ballot to confuse them."

"Result of Vigilante Threat," Says Shelley

John F. Shelley, the energetic and forceful young president of the San Francisco Labor Council, says of the proposed "Anti-Picketing" Ordinance:

"Only last summer some of the financial interests who we believe are behind this ordinance threatened vigilante action unless picket lines were removed from the streets of San Francisco. Their own printed statements will bear out this threat which was made in the face of police assurance that disturbances on the picket line were negligible.

"Hysterical reports of disorder were circulated at that time to give birth to the initiative petition for an anti-picketing ordinance. The groundwork for this ordinance was laid at that time. Labor did its best then to discount the exaggerated reports.

"Labor went so far as to offer a \$500 reward to any person who could substantiate these reports. No one ever claimed that reward. We ask you to bear in mind that this ordinance is a result of the vigilante threat of last July."

Committee Is Named To Battle With C. I. O.

First actual moves in the American Federation of Labor's fight to rout the C. I. O. in the Pacific Coast maritime, teaming and lumber industries were announced last week by Edward D. Vandeleur, executive secretary of the California State Federation of Labor.

The A. F. of L., Vandeleur was advised by telegraph from William Green, has named a coast-wide committee of five to handle the battle and pledged all support possible.

"In announcing the coast-wide committee, the A. F. of L., through its executive council, has assured the committee of full financial support in the fight," Vandeleur said.

The committee named consists of Vandeleur as chairman; John P. McLaughlin, San Francisco, international vice-president of the Teamsters' Union; J. W. Buzzell, Los Angeles, secretary of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council; Benjamin Osborn, Portland, secretary of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, and F. W. Brewster, Seattle, secretary of the Washington Joint Council of Teamsters.

The committee held its first meeting in San Francisco last week, to map plans for the battle. The group will be temporarily known as the A. F. of L. Committee on Pacific Coast Organization of Maritime, Teaming and Lumber Industry Workers.

"The pledge of financial support from the A. F. of L. and the appointment of a committee to handle the fight are the results of action by the recent convention of the A. F. of L. in Denver," Vandeleur said, and he continued:

"The executive council of the American Federa-

tion of Labor is satisfied that a large majority of the workers in the industries named are in complete accord with the principles of the A. F. of L., and are desirous of joining an organization of their own choosing.

"The longshoremen in particular have tolerated certain leadership under duress, and are tired of the leadership that has been given them.

"The reasons are plain to any honest worker. They were plain to the American Federation of Labor convention and the executive council of that body."

Vandeleur said the coast-wide committee will proceed immediately to lay plans and definite programs to eliminate the C. I. O. in major industries on the Pacific Coast. "With the full support of the American Federation of Labor, and strong constituent organizations such as the Teamsters, the C. I. O. will be routed from California and other Pacific states," he said.

Vandeleur was in Hollywood last week as a guest speaker at the second Western Conference of Teamsters, immediately following his return from the Denver convention.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES

P. J. Morrin, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, were elected by the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver, Colo., to attend the 1938 meeting of the British Trades Union Congress as fraternal delegates from the A. F. of L. Joseph J. Kehoe, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, was elected fraternal delegate to the 1938 session of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Poverty Is Deadliest Of American Diseases

Josephine Roche, assistant secretary of the treasury, the woman who put the United Mine Workers into the coal mines of Colorado, told the American Public Health Association meeting in New York City that the deadliest disease in America is poverty—and proved it.

"Ten diseases," said Miss Roche, "cause three out of every four deaths in the United States. Where do they strike most often and hardest? In the homes of the poor, of that one-third of our people, to quote President Roosevelt, 'ill-fed, ill-clad, ill-housed.' That phrase must be amended by including 'ill-cared for—or cared for not at all—in sickness.'"

Death Rate Up as Pay Drops

With seven of the ten diseases, Miss Roche showed, the death rate goes up as the income goes down. In proportion to numbers, tuberculosis kills seven times as many unskilled workers as professional workers. Pneumonia kills three and one-half times as many; diarrhea and syphilis twice as many; cancer 50 per cent more—and one probable reason for the comparatively small increase in deaths from cancer is that fewer of the unskilled workers live to the cancer age.

The three other major diseases which seem to take little account of income are cerebral hemorrhage (apoplexy), diabetes and appendicitis. In kidney diseases other than diabetes, and in influenza, the death rate is highest among the poor.

Masses "Are on March"

Taking the ten major diseases together, the death rate of people of incomes of less than \$1000 a year is twice as high as that of the rest of the population.

"In this great democracy," said Miss Roche, "with its unsurpassed resources for human progress, one-third of our people are not going to remain indefinitely ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed and ill-cared for in sickness. Already, they are on the march."

Kicks Against High Taxation But Is in No Danger of Poorhouse

In his speech at Fort Peck, Mont., near a great flood control and irrigation project, President Roosevelt told how a New York business man had urged, at a recent conference, that all such projects be abandoned, that no effort should be made by the federal government to provide work relief, and that the jobless be put on a dole. After much questioning the man gave as his reason for demanding this change the fact that at present, "federal taxes take half my income." "Now it happens that I know what his income is," said the President. "It is \$400,000 a year. After all tax deductions, that means that he has \$200,000 a year left to keep him out of the poorhouse."

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As to Proposition No. 9

The San Francisco Labor Council made no recommendation to voters on Proposition No. 9 on the November 2 ballot (public inspection of civil service examination papers). However, the Asphalt Workers, Pavers and Rammermen's Union, Local No. 1038, an organization which is greatly interested, unanimously indorsed the following resolutions in opposition to the proposition at a regular meeting on November 18:

"Whereas, There will appear on the November 2 ballot a charter amendment known as No. 9, which provides that after a civil service examination for any class of employees for the public service has been held and a list of successful candidates published, then not only the participants in said examination but every citizen of San Francisco would have the right to inspect and copy the examination papers of every participant in every civil service examination. Sometimes there are several thousand participants in those examinations, and it can readily be seen that confusion would result from unrestricted public inspection of those papers. It would surely result in a complete breakdown in the functions of the Civil Service Department by the numerous demands that would undoubtedly be made for re-examinations and possible court action by a large number of unsuccessful candidates, and by thus preventing the proper functioning of the Civil Service Department, that has to hold over one hundred examinations each year, the result would be a return to the despicable spoils system, so costly to the taxpayers; and

"Whereas, The proponents of this amendment ask, 'How, under the present rules of conducting civil service examinations, can the citizens and taxpayers be sure that the best qualified candidate won the job?' they continue and say, 'Why not let all competitors for a civil service position and any citizen or taxpayer see if the best man or woman got the job?' Those statements were subscribed to by the president of the Federation of Municipal Employees in an article published in the San Francisco 'Examiner' on October 14. Those statements do positively question the honesty of the Civil Service Commission in its desire to conduct examinations in a manner calculated to be fair to the contestants and assure efficiency in the public service; and

"Whereas, At the present time, when the Civil Service Commission is about to hold examinations for employees in the public service, for professional employees such as civil engineers and various other specialists, they appoint as examiners professors and teachers from the various universi-

ties; for mechanics, general foremen and superintendents of construction, they appoint business and professional men, such as civil engineers, architects and general contractors, who employ those classes of workers; and

"Whereas, Through such a system of selecting employees for the public service, San Francisco ranks high among the cities of the nation as to the efficiency and honesty of its employees; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this union, in regular session this 18th day of October, 1937, believing that the present system of holding civil service examinations, which gives to each contestant the privilege of examining his or her own examination papers to satisfy themselves that their answers to questions are properly recorded, is sufficient guarantee to all competitors in any civil service examination that those examinations are now being conducted with absolute fairness to the contestants and towards efficiency in the public service; and be it further

"Resolved, That this union go on record as being opposed to and recommends a 'no' vote on Charter Amendment No. 9, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Civil Service Commission, to the press, and be published in the Labor Clarion." JOHN J. O'CONNOR, Secretary.

STATE LABOR LEGISLATION

The fourth annual conference on state labor legislation, summoned by Secretary Perkins, met in Washington this week. The conference will vote on a resolution indorsing the administration's proposal to legislate minimum wages and maximum hours for workers in interstate industries. The resolution was introduced at the conference by Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

LABOR'S ATTITUDE "EMBARRASSING"

Chairman O'Connor of the House Rules Committee charged last week that both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. are "hurting the chances" of wage-hour legislation at the coming session of Congress by statements criticizing the pending bill. Engaged himself in an effort to extricate the measure from his committee, the New Yorker added he had been "embarrassed" by the attitudes of the two organizations.

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Industrial Relations

In his monthly report to the governor Timothy A. Reardon, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, summarizes September operations of that department as follows:

"In the Division of Industrial Accidents we note the claims for compensation continue to increase, which is due not only to increased employment and population, but also to federal legislation which requires the co-operation of state departments of government. An amendment to the contractors' license law passed at the last session of the Legislature which compels every licensed contractor in California to carry compensation insurance is another factor which adds to the work of this division.

"In the Bureau of Accident Prevention new legislation regarding motor boats has caused the promulgation of new orders for safety which should be read with interest by all concerned with that industry.

"The Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, in making a comparison with the same month of 1936, shows an increase in the number of complaints of violation of labor laws, while wage claims collected and settled show a slight decrease. Employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings show an increase in the same comparison.

"The Division of Industrial Welfare shows many and varied activities and people should pay particular attention to the number of women and minors who are very materially benefited by reason of the work of this division.

"The Division of Immigration and Housing shows an increasingly serious labor camp situation, while the new law governing trailers has added tremendously to the work of this division. The proposed survey of rooming houses and hotels should prove beneficial to the workers living in these places.

"California's regulatory dry cleaning laws, and the method of their enforcement by the Division of Fire Safety, are recognized by fire safety authorities throughout the country as exceptional in attaining practical results."

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Run o' the Hook

By GEORGE S. HOLLIS
President Typographical Union No. 21

The decisive battle on Proposition No. 8, the biggest issue before the voters of San Francisco, so far as organized labor is concerned, is only four days distant. The lines are drawn, the guns are set and the firing of ballots will begin shortly after daybreak next Tuesday. The campaign of organized labor's committee against the return of an anti-picketing ordinance has been thorough and complete. The outcome of the contest now rests with the workers and their sympathizers—if they go to the polls and cast a negative vote on No. 8 they will win; if they wilfully or inadvertently cast an affirmative vote, or if they do not vote at all, their cause will be lost, and the first step of the opposition toward its ultimate purpose will have been taken. Pages could be written on the seriousness of this proposal—a throwback to the dark ages—which, if done, and then subjected to a boiling-down, would leave this poignant fact, quoted from a letter issued by Organized Labor's Campaign Committee: "You have every incentive in the world to work against this ordinance. Your pay check, your future and the welfare of your family are seriously tied in with the defeat of the so-called anti-picketing law." Let's repeat the victory of last March by voting "No" on No. 8 next Tuesday!

It is reported that a well known proofreader in this jurisdiction with more than fifty years' membership in the I. T. U. recently celebrated his seventy-first birthday. For reasons of safety for

the writer and with a view to job protection in these hectic days of "youth in business," the name of the celebrant is withheld. This "young fellow" carries his years well. The impression of those not in on the know is that he is a man still in his early fifties. Speaking of "fifties"—well, there is an event in the immediate offing that will take care of that, so watch this column and you will read of something that will be of interest to printers literally all over the world, a large part of which this particular printer has traversed. And it won't be a long wait, either.

Members of the Woman's Auxiliary to Oakland Typographical Union are determined to sustain their reputation of being the greatest hostesses on the shores of the Pacific. They say they are going to demonstrate their right to that reputation when they serve their turkey dinner and entertain at whist Saturday evening, November 6, in Veterans' Memorial Building, 4321 Salem street, Emeryville. Serving unmatched dinners and proving they are charming hostesses is only a diversification to them and merely incidental to the fine work they are doing in boosting the label. For confirmation of this, consult the East Bay Allied Printing Trades Council's list of label offices. If you're looking for a big and quick return on your money, forget the vagaries of the stock market and invest a dollar in that turkey dinner and card party.

Stanley Dunn of the "Shopping News" Chapel has not sufficiently recovered from the injury he received recently to return to work. Apparently the injury was more serious than at first believed.

Vote "No!" on No. 8—Anti-Picketing Ordinance—next Tuesday.

CHINESE PICKET JAPANESE STORES

Picketing of Japanese stores in San Francisco Chinatown, in line with the policy of the American labor movement, was begun by the Chinatown Progressive Association this week. Boycott of Japanese goods has been started in many American cities.

STARTLING NEWS

Old Gentleman (entering office)—There is a boy, John Simpson, working here. May I see him? I'm his grandfather. Clerk—You're just too late, sir. He's gone to your funeral.



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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Munro Roberts, M. T. D. U. convention: "It is up to you to decide for yourselves whether or not you want to follow President Howard or follow me. * * * I am tired being used as a football. * * * I will burn midnight oil to help you solve your differences with the I. T. U."

As M. T. D. U. officers urgently seek to have mailers withdraw from the I. T. U. and "govern themselves," as they express it, the following may give some idea of how mailers would probably "govern themselves" under a mailers' international union:

A "going" concern—Exhibit "A": M. T. D. U. —Receipts and disbursements, August 1, 1936, to July 31, 1937: Cash in bank on August 1, 1936, \$1471.88; receipts, \$6035.50; disbursements: Compensation for services and expenses, Munro Roberts, \$2127.44; Rand Anderson, \$579.56; Harold Mitchell, \$147.65; A. Claude Taylor, \$99.50. Salaries of officers: Munro Roberts, president, \$600; Rand Anderson, secretary-treasurer, \$900. General expenses: Printing, stationery, postage, \$446.53; telephone and telegraph, \$283.77; stenographic service, \$204.87; auditing fee, \$50; furniture and fixtures, \$25; miscellaneous, \$1.98; total, \$5466.30. Balance, July 31, 1937, \$2041.08. Munro Roberts, services, expenses and salary, \$2727.44. Rand Anderson, services, expenses and salary, \$1479.56—a total of \$4207, lacking but \$828.50 of consuming yearly receipts of \$6035.50, which was \$2736.12 more than contained in the August 1, 1936, balance of \$1471.88. The loans from mailer unions expended by M. T. D. U. officers in fruitless court litigation against the I. T. U. in the filing of the ancillary bill of complaint of \$3075, if liquidated, would leave the treasury \$1033.92 "in the red." In his financial report for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1937, the secretary-treasurer furnishes no itemized statement as to what constituted "services and expenses" of himself and the president, as required by law. Neither did he publish an itemized monthly financial statement in the "Typographical Journal," as the law requires him to do.

Advices at hand state that Kansas City Mailers' Union has abolished its \$100 head tax on travelers.

"THE WARRIOR'S HUSBAND"

Ann Pendleton, who plays the part of Antiope, an Amazon princess, in "The Warrior's Husband" at the Alcazar this week, is just that—an Amazon, off the stage as well as on. Following the first night's performance the blonde Miss Pendleton was taken to a hospital for attention for injuries her Amazonian vigor brought about in a scene with Theseus (Max West). "The Warrior's Husband" will continue for another week at least. It is drawing excellent business and seems to be the type of comedy wanted by the public at the moment.

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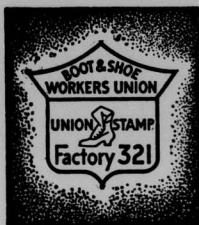
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Group Insurance Plans Said to Discriminate Against Older Worker

Workers over 35 years of age are being put in the same category as young people—not wanted, says a dispatch from Ottawa, Canada. So many concerns having group insurance schemes are refusing to take on new employees over 35 years that workers' organizations in Canada have begun to call for an investigation. The interests of what is virtually a "racket" are against a man over 35 years who loses a job getting a new one.

The old-fashioned employer recognized the reciprocal obligation of loyal service, kept on the older employees and let out the younger workers when staff reductions became necessary. It is noted that this rule has been reversed by not a few concerns and among workers who lack unions strong enough to protect the right of seniority.

Policy Benefits Lost

A worker under a group insurance plan may have had deductions from his pay envelope for years to pay premiums—usually on the basis of 30 cents a week for a life policy of \$1000. When he is discharged the practical effect is a lapse of the policy. If he is over 35 he is not wanted as an employee of another concern having a group insurance scheme. This sort of insurance is a gamble, loaded against the worker, considered in the light of wholesale discharges of the depression period and the growing practice of not taking on new employees over 35.

Hence an increasing agitation among the workers for investigation and reform of insurance for the workers.

Insurance Is Expensive

The industrial life insurance companies which offer individual insurance to the poorer-paid workers are inordinately expensive as compared with the mutual companies catering to the better paid.

A typical industrial company in 1935 paid agent commissions equal to over 20 per cent of the premiums collected, compared with 8 per cent for a typical mutual company. The industrial company's payments to policy holders equaled 19 per cent of its total disbursements, compared with 67 per cent for the mutual company.

It is calculated that a state system of life insurance could give better protection, with premiums only one-fifth of those now paid by the poorer workers.

PHOTOGRAPHERS' LOCAL 21168

Thursday, October 21, the Photographers and Photo Finishers' Union, Local 21168, adopted its constitution and elected permanent officers as follows: President, Harold P. Perazzo; vice-presidents, Dorris Conrad, Fred Coleman and Bruce Nash; secretary, William Qualls; sergeant-at-arms, Kenneth Franks; trustees, Antone Martinez and Eadmond Suen; temporary treasurer, Thomas Rotell. William Qualls was seated as the delegate to the Labor Council and reported a membership of over a hundred. The headquarters of the union is at 2915 Sixteenth street, phone Underhill 4977.

BREWERS GO C. I. O.

The Brewery Workers' Union of Stockton has voted to sever connections with the American Federation of Labor and affiliate with the Committee for Industrial Organization. C. I. O. spokesmen said the Stockton local was one of the first on the Coast to take such a step. The Brewery Workers' Union has been engaged for several years in a dispute with the Teamsters' Union,

A. F. of L. affiliate, over jurisdiction of brewery drivers. The A. F. of L. granted the jurisdiction to the teamsters.

HOTEL ARBITRATION CASE

The long-drawn-out arbitration proceedings involving wages, hours and working conditions in the hotel industry were concluded this week after arguments by representatives of the unions and the hotel operators. Fred G. Athearn, chairman of the board, instructed both sides to submit briefs of the arguments advanced within a week, when he intends to sit with representatives of each of the six crafts involved before he hands down the award.

TRIBUTE TO LATE E. A. FILENE

A nation-wide broadcast paying tribute to the ideas and ideals of the late Edward A. Filene has been scheduled for this evening (October 29) at 10:45 to 11, Eastern Standard Time. The program was arranged through the joint efforts of the co-operative and credit union movements and will be carried on a coast to coast hook-up of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

State Civil Service

Examinations for positions in the state civil service, announced last week, will include, among others, the following:

Applications to be filed before October 30: Window cleaner (men only), 75 cents an hour, ages 21 to 50 years; six months' experience. Duplicating machine operator (men only), \$70 a month; ages 18 to 40. Camp cook (men only), \$110 a month, ages 21 to 50. Stonemason, \$1.125 an hour; ages 21 to 50; four years' experience.

Applications should be filed by November 6: Hospital attendant, \$85 a month, ages 21 to 45. Hospital attendant, Veterans' Home (men only), \$85 a month; ages 21 to 50. (These examinations will also be held on January 15, 1938, and March 12, 1938.) Supervising key punch operator, \$130 a month; ages 23 to 50. Intermediate stock clerk (men only), \$100 a month; ages 18 to 50; senior grain inspector (men and women), \$200 a month; ages 23 to 50. Public health nurse (women only), \$150 a month; ages 23 to 40 years. Veterinary livestock inspector (men only), \$200 a month; ages 21 to 50 years (one-year state residence requirement waived).

Applications must be filed by November 3: Apprentice interviewer, \$100 a month; ages 21 to 30.

Bulletins and application blanks for each of the examinations can be secured from the State Personnel Board offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Sacramento, or from offices of the California State Employment Service.

It is not the square miles that make the country—but the square men and women in it.—Ex.

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Six Millions Monthly To Be Contributed by Employer and Employee

The gigantic task of registering 50,000 California employers who hire from four to seven persons, inclusive, was started Monday last by the Unemployment Reserves Commission at Sacramento.

This announcement was made by Samuel Leask, Jr., commission member from Santa Cruz, who represents small employers.

Leask said more than a ton of mail, containing registration forms, would be sent to the post office from the Department of Employment offices.

Minute instructions, detailing every step in the progress of filling out the registration, are inclosed with the forms. All employers who hired from four to seven persons, inclusive, for twenty days, each day being in a separate calendar week, in 1937, will be required to pay contributions to the unemployment reserves fund for 1938, Leask said.

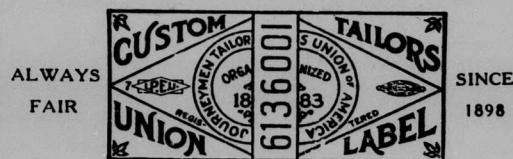
A staff of workers has been busy for the past three months addressing envelopes to individual employers to make certain every person hiring four employees registers with the commission.

After registration forms are filled out by employers they are to be returned to the department in an envelope inclosed for the purpose. On receipt at Sacramento addresses will be set up on plates, and first contribution forms will be mailed to the new subject group next January. Employers of four to seven will not be required to pay contributions for 1937, according to a ruling made by the attorney-general. The first contribution to be made will be for the month of January, 1938.

Addition of 50,000 employers makes a total of 75,000 who will pay contributions for 1938. The 50,000 new employers hire 300,000 employees, making the total of this contributing group 1,600,000. Individual records are kept for each employer and employee. It is estimated that the increase in employers and employees will add \$750,000 to the monthly contributions of \$5,250,000 which are expected from employers of eight or more and their employees next year, making a total contribution of \$6,000,000 monthly.

GOMPERS SCHOOL TO BE DEDICATEED

The new \$325,000 Samuel Gompers trade school will be dedicated November 10. The ceremonies will be held during an "open house" program at the school, W. L. Kuser, chairman of the citizens' committee in charge of San Francisco observance of American Education week, said.



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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters. Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, October 22, 1937

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, with the exception of Vice-president Palacios and Secretary John O'Connell, who were excused, Brother John McGuire acting as sergeant-at-arms.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting were approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—United Bituminous Enamelers and Allied Crafts, Local No. 1, J. Mullen and J. L. O'Toole; Butchers 115, Charles Kilpack and M. S. Maxwell vice Walter Perry and Walter Rosenberger; Cleaners and Dyers 7, Floyd Buckalew vice Samuel Bond; Retail Furniture and Appliance Salesmen 1285, Harry Adams Watkins, Jr., vice John D. McKown; Street Car Men 518, J. J. Sherry vice W. E. Glynn; Teamsters 85, Larry Doherty vice Herman Kleist. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building Trades Council. Cleaners and Dyers 7, requesting moral and financial support in their trouble with C. I. O.

Referred to Secretary: Washington State Restaurant Association, requesting information relative to the spreading of Oriental houses in our city.

Referred to Officers of Council: National Rag and Waste Company, relative to the controversy of the Laundry Workers' Union. American Federation of Actors, requesting a speaker to address their meetings.

Referred to Anti-Picketing Campaign Committee: David Scannell Club, inviting speaker to address members at their meeting Friday, October 29, 1937, at 368 Fell street. South of Market Merchants and Property Owners' Association, inviting speakers to address their meeting on October 26 on anti-picketing.

Donations to Anti-Picketing Fund: Operating

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

B & G Sandwich Shops.
Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
California Packing Corporation.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Fawn Restaurant, 1050 Van Ness avenue.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Gerhardt Company, Ltd., 1129 Howard.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
Howard Automobile Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Pacific Sheet Metal Company, 1129 Howard.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Shell Oil Company.
Standard Oil Company.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Western Sheet Metal Works, 1911 Mission.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Engineers 64, \$100; Bartenders 41, \$250; Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, \$50; Bookbinders and Bindery Women 31-125, \$300; Boot and Shoe Workers 216, \$10; Building Material Teamsters 216, \$50; Building Service Employees 9, \$50; Cooks 44, \$1000; Building Service Employees 87, \$400; Corrugated and Fibre Product Workers 362, \$100; United Garment Workers 131, \$50; Grocery Clerks 648, \$200; Hospital and Institutional Workers 19816, \$100; Laundry Workers 26, \$100; Mailers 18, \$25; Optical Technicians 18791, \$5; Pharmacists 383, \$50; Printing Pressmen 24, \$25; Retail Furniture and Appliance Salesmen 1285, \$50; Shipwrights, Joiners and Boat Builders 1149, \$20; Stage Employees 16, \$50; United Textile Workers 2532, \$100; Bakery Drivers 484, \$100.

Resolution presented by Asphalt Pavers 84, recommending a "No" vote on Charter Amendment No. 9. Moved to adopt. Amendment to table was carried. Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, stating they would co-operate with the Labor Council to the fullest extent to prevent the vicious anti-picketing ordinance against organized labor from taking effect.

Report of Executive Committee—Meeting held Monday evening, October 18, 1937. Letter from Bartenders' Union was received and read, stating that they have adjusted their differences with the Press Club and that therefore further proceedings against the club will be dropped. From the Field-Ernst Envelope Corporation, stating that they have posted notices in their respective workshops as desired by the Executive Committee of the Council. In the matter of the proposed wage scale agreement of the Retail Furniture and Appliance Salesmen the committee recommends indorsement subject to indorsement of the International Union. In the matter of the complaint of Garage Employees against the Bohemian Garage, operated by Larry Barrett, 375 O'Farrell, it appears that there is a difference of opinion as to the number of stalls operated in one of the garages by Mr. Barrett, as the \$5 or \$6 wage scale applies to the number of stalls operated. Mr. Barrett claims that he operates only 197 stalls, which is disputed by some members of the union. Therefore it was agreed that another official count of stalls be made and that the operator entitled to pay \$5 scale should operate at most only 200 stalls. If more existed they would close the number of stalls in excess of that number. In the matter of complaint of Garage Employees against the operators of garages leased from the Richfield Oil Corporation a number of the operators were present. The matter was discussed at length and laid over in order to get in touch with the company and make some arrangements to adjust all matters now in controversy. In the matter of wage scale and agreement of Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks Brother Sabin was present and explained the agreement, which is the second time the union has undertaken to negotiate such an agreement. It has received the indorsement of the International Union and your committee recommends indorsement. Relative to the complaint of the Pest Control and Exterminators' Union against the Rose Exterminator Company, Mr. Gilson appeared and requested the matter be laid over for two weeks—that both sides be cited to appear before the committee at its next meeting, to be held Monday evening, November 1. In the matter of the controversy of the Culinary Joint Board with Carl Wilke's Coffee Shops Mr. Wilke was represented by one of his employees, the Joint Board by Max Behnke of the Cooks' Union and Carpenter of Miscellaneous Employees. The matter was discussed at some length and in view of the continued "stalling" of Mr. Wilke the committee recommends that the Council declare its intention to place his coffee shop on the "We Don't Patronize List." In regard to the organizing of the Martha Jean Tea Rooms Mr. Gross appeared and offered reasons why the operator of the restaurants could not conform to the regulations

of the culinary unions. The matter was discussed at length, after which an agreement was made that the operator of these restaurants will call together all restaurants of this class for the purpose of discussing ways and means to enable them to comply with the rules and regulations of the unions. The matter was therefore laid over for a reasonable time to enable these restaurants and so-called tea rooms, to decide whether or not they will unionize. In view of the death of Sergeant-at-Arms Patrick O'Brien there are now two vacancies to be filled—the office of sergeant-at-arms and a vacancy on the executive committee. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Chauffeurs reported a visit from Brother Rotell on behalf of the Union Label Section. The union decided to affiliate. Delegate Paul Gaffney reported for the Anti-Picketing Committee thanking unions for donations, and urged further donations; requested assistance of unions in addressing envelopes. Sailors' Union—Delegate Tillman spoke on the Community Chest, stating the union is in favor of removing all human misery and poverty; are opposed to Seamen's Church Institute and against said Institute receiving assistance from the Chest. Janitors 87—Delegate Hardy reported negotiations with breweries and other corporations; also his union is assisting to defeat the anti-picketing ordinance; Russ building is accused of hiring non-union men; action thereon will be delayed until after November 2; women are being hired at reduced wages; union indorsed Community Chest but protests against enforced deductions from employees' pay; union is going to assist Filipinos employed as janitors. Department Store Employees reported attempts to establish open shop in specialized stores by formation of company unions; fifty-three closed shop agreements signed; almost six thousand members. Waitresses' Union reported they will hold their annual ball at California Hall, Turk and Polk streets, at 8 o'clock Saturday, October 30. Textile Workers 2532 reported their union had donated \$100 to the anti-picketing fund. Marine Firemen reported differences with Parole Board over the case of Brother Fitzgerald; union is active in boycott against Japanese commodities. Delegate Vandeleur protested against unions calling conventions without previous consent of the Labor Council. President Shelley ruled his remarks out of order. Bottlers 293—Delegate Ahearn reported organization of Calso Water Company. Dentists report having formed an organization affiliated with the A. F. of L. and donated \$25 to the anti-picketing fund. Window Cleaners—Delegate West reported negotiations being carried on with their employers in the hope of avoiding difficulties. Shoe Clerks—Roos Bros' is 100 per cent organized in certain departments. Label Section is to carry on an intensive campaign for the union label, card and button.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended seating of the following organizations: Photographers and Photo Finishers' Union 21168, A. F. of L., delegate, William H. Qualls, Jr.; United Bituminous Enamelers and Allied Crafts, Local 1, A. F. of L.; delegates J. Mullen and J. L. O'Toole.

Nominations—Brother John McGuire was nominated for sergeant-at-arms and Brothers Speers and Plasmier for executive committee; further nominations will be open next Friday evening.

Receipts, \$4010; expenses, \$4101.31

Council adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Faternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.
By Henry Heidelberg.

SAFES
Steel Files
VISIBLE MEMBERSHIP RECORDS
J. E. TOWNSEND
601 MISSION GA. 1009

Your Social Security Card

By JAMES B. CRESS

San Francisco Manager Social Security Board

As a worker in an industrial or commercial occupation you have been given a social security card. On this card there is the number which identifies your old-age insurance account with the federal government under the provisions of the Social Security Act.

You should have only one account number. All wage credits for you are to be kept under this number.

Show your present employer (or employers, if you have more than one job) your number promptly. Show this same number to each new employer you may work for in the future.

Keep our card in a safe place. Write your number down in several places. In case you lose the card, knowing the number will help you to obtain a new card more easily and quickly.

In order to protect your rights under the old-age insurance system you should make certain that each employer for whom you work has a record of your Social Security number. Do not leave your card with your employer, because you will have to show it to all other employers for whom you may work in the future.

Already more than two million social security accounts have been assigned to workers in California.

The amount of the monthly retirement which you will draw beginning at age 65 and continuing until the time of death is based on your total earnings from last January 1 to the date of your 65th birthday. Many workers are also keeping their own personal record of each employer for whom they work, the period of their employment and the amount of wages earned.

In the event of death prior to age 65 the worker's estate is given a settlement in a lump sum which amounts to 3½ per cent of wages earned at covered employments between January 1 and time of death. Thus, for every \$100 earned in wages there is a death benefit of \$3.50 accruing to the worker's estate.

Many death claims have already been filed with the San Francisco office of the Social Security Board, covering workers who have died since last January 1. Many of these have been filed by the widow or other members of the deceased worker's family. The San Francisco office will assist any eligible claimants in the preparation of the necessary forms.

Similar lump-sum settlements are made with persons who have attained the age of 65 this year and who worked at a covered occupation between last January 1 and the date of the 65th birthday. A worker who has attained age 65 may receive his lump-sum settlement without having to retire from active employment.

The San Francisco office will receive claims from San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Marin, Mendocino and Sonoma

Counties and will issue Social Security cards to workers in these counties. Free circulars and booklets descriptive of the old-age insurance system are available upon request. The address of the San Francisco office is 402 Humboldt Bank building, 785 Market street.

FLORE WAS LOCAL VISITOR

Edward Flore, president of the International Union of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, was a visitor in the Bay district last week. Flore, whose headquarters are at Buffalo, N. Y., met with local officers to advise them on several important matters affecting this district.

Warehouse Strike Ended

Striking warehousemen returned to work last week in warehouses in Colusa, Princeton, Butte City and Grimes after the Sacramento Valley Warehouse Company signed an agreement with the American Federation of Labor.

W. P. Dwyer, head of the concern, which is a subsidiary of the River Lines of Sacramento, said the contract provided for a wage increase of 5 cents an hour.

C. I. O. pickets were withdrawn. Dwyer said the men who were affiliated with the C. I. O. had joined the A. F. of L.

Theodore Johnson Hurt

Struck down by an automobile on Saturday last, Theodore Johnson, assistant to John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, is in a critical condition at St. Francis Hospital.

Mr. Johnson, who is 76 years old, suffered a fractured skull, a fractured hand, and lacerations of the face. His companion, George Acosta, 2275 California street, suffered a fractured leg.

The two were struck by an auto assertedly driven by Edward Kazanjian, chauffeur, of 1367 Mason street, at the intersection of California and Buchanan streets. Kazanjian was charged with reckless driving.

For many years Mr. Johnson has been associated with the Labor Council, and was one of the original organizers of the American Federation of Labor units in San Francisco in the early '80's.

It is well to remember that we are not paid for having brains, but for using them.—Ex.

The Allied Printing Trades' Union Label



Represents the economic interests of the seven unions engaged in that industry—the Typographical, Printing Pressmen, Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Bookbinders and Bindery Women, Photo Engravers, Mailers and Web Pressmen.

● Members of these seven unions value your assistance when you demand that the "Allied" emblem appear on the printed matter of those from whom you make purchases. The Union Label is the enemy of unfair working conditions.

**SAN FRANCISCO
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION**

Big Oil Men on Trial

Everybody who buys gasoline has an interest in the prosecution of forty-six individuals, twenty-three oil companies and three oil trade journals which is under way at Madison, Wis. All are charged with a conspiracy to fix and maintain artificially high gasoline prices in ten midwestern states.

The federal government contends that the defendants control more than 85 per cent of the gasoline sold in the area covered by the indictments, and has an agreement with some of the independents who share the remaining 15 per cent.

The first indictments in this case were issued by a federal grand jury sitting at Madison more than a year ago. Further indictments were issued in November of last year. The maximum penalty under the Sherman anti-trust act is one year in prison and a fine of \$5000.

UNION LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES

MUNICIPAL ELECTION
Tuesday, November 2, 1937

City Attorney—

JOHN J. O'TOOLE

Treasurer—

DUNCAN MATHESON

Judge of the Municipal Court—

No. 1 FRANK W. DUNN

No. 2 THOMAS M. FOLEY

No. 3 PETER J. MULLINS

No. 4 TWAIN MICHELSEN

Supervisors—

JAMES B. McSHEEHY

GEORGE REILLY

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER

JOHN M. RATTO

JOSEPH C. SHARP

Members Board of Education

C. HAROLD CAULFIELD

MRS. EDWIN R. SHELDON

These candidates have been carefully selected for their integrity and ability. They are pledged to a progressive and economical administration, and the lowest tax rate possible. Vote with Labor for these candidates and insure San Francisco a Municipal Administration fair to all the people.

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of
TEAMSTERS**

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SECRETARY - WM. A. CONNOLLY

Office, 103 Labor Temple
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Warring Labor Factions Postpone Conferences; Agreement Is Unlikely

Ending a fruitless conference of three days, during which proposals of each were rejected by the other, the committees representing the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization recessed on Wednesday last until November 4.

The Committee for Industrial Organization offered to rejoin the American Federation of Labor provided it retains independent self-government and gets the right to organize workers in mass production and certain other industries.

The offer, designed to end two years of labor warfare, apparently caught the Federation representatives by surprise. They refrained from immediate comment.

WOULD GIVE LEWIS CONTROL

The C. I. O. offer contained three stipulations, drafted at a caucus between the ten delegates and their leader, John L. Lewis. Its terms made it appear that their acceptance by the A. F. of L. virtually would give the Lewis faction control of the combined organization.

One C. I. O. delegate said privately the plan would enable the industrial organization to dominate by sheer weight of numbers.

The Federation rejected the C. I. O. offer to return to the fold as an "autonomous" A. F. of L. department, and demanded C. I. O. dissolution, its Federation chartered unions resuming their former status, with the position of its new industrial unions to be fixed at a future Federation-C. I. O. conference.

"AN ABJECT SURRENDER"

The C. I. O., casting aside the plan as "an abject surrender" on its part, accused the Federation of merely "reaffirming its former policy . . . to prevent the organization of industrial unions."

Federation bitterness engendered by the C. I. O.'s words was intensified at discovery that the C. I. O. had released the text of the rejection to the press an hour before A. F. of L. delegates heard of it.

The Federation's three-man delegation, in a statement Wednesday night, charged the C. I. O. had withheld its co-operation to compose the quarrel and warned:

BELITTLES C. I. O. MEMBERSHIP

"Unless there is a change in their attitude, and complete willingness to approach the problems in a constructive spirit it is doubtful if any progress can be made towards peace."

The statement insisted that the Federation peace plan requiring C. I. O.'s dissolution "affords a reasonable possibility of healing the breach."

The committee charged the C. I. O. with "extravagant and unsupported" membership

claims. Analysis of the C. I. O. lists, they insisted, demonstrated that body had few dues-paying members other than those originally in the Federation. It termed the C. I. O. demand for complete autonomy "untenable, inequitable and unjust."

Powerful forces within and outside labor's ranks worked, however, to make peace.

Huge Income of A. T. & T.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in the twelve months ending August 31 of this year, had a net income of \$192,255,522, says I. L. N. S. This is for the A. T. and T. alone. When reports from subsidiaries are in the net income of the great telephone monopoly probably will pass the \$200,000,000 mark.

The net income is equal to \$10.29 a share on each of the 18,685,997 shares outstanding. These shares have paid dividends of \$9 each since 1921. During the depression period the company fell short by varying amounts of earning these dividends; but it stopped extensions, discharged about 23 per cent of its employees, and drew on accumulated surplus to make up dividends.

For the latest year for which figures are available the net profits of the A. T. and T. last year were greater than the revenues of any state except New York.

Another New Union

Plans for organization of another large group of workers under the banner of the American Federation of Labor were announced by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, with the chartering of Office Employees' Union No. 21320 under a direct federal charter from the parent body.

A large group of workers, men and women, principally employed in wholesale offices, has already been enlisted and temporary officers elected. The first general meeting will be held Monday night, November 1, at a location to be decided upon according to availability of halls.

Vandeleur said the union would confine itself to organizing offices where a number of workers are employed. Arthur F. Atchison, Jr., was named temporary president.

Other temporary officers are: Phoebe Manning, vice-president; Mabel de Voto, recording secretary; H. C. Schneider, financial secretary; Ernest A. Holladay, sergeant-at-arms, and Frances Millburn, Sigmond Sielicky and Josephine Devereux, trustees.

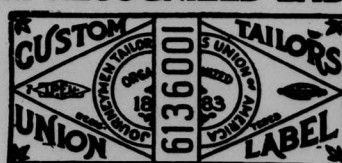
We Don't Patronize

SATURDAY EVENING POST
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

These publications are unfair to Organized Labor. Their managements refuse to deal with the Printing Trades Unions and their employees are not connected with the Labor Movement.

Allied Printing Trades Council
of San Francisco

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES
HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
1104 MARKET STREET

Goodenow Goes Union

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has received notice from the United Garment Workers of America that the Goodenow Textile Company of Kansas City, Mo., has signed a union label agreement with its workers.

The Goodenow Textile Company is one of the first factories in the United States to make a complete line of men's athletic underwear, consisting of union suits, shorts and shirts, rayon union suits, shorts and shirts bearing the union label. The concern also manufactures a popular-priced line of full cut, well-tailored merchandise.

I. M. Ornburn of the Union Label Trades Department urges all members of organized labor to ask for union label goods. He said that there is a constant demand for names of firms manufacturing union label products and that from time to time, when various textile industries become unionized, he will issue statements so that labor unionists and their friends can tell the merchants the brands that are made under "fair" labor conditions.

THE MARIONETTES

Only two more Saturday afternoon performances of marionettes in "Alice in Wonderland" will be staged at the Alcazar Theater. The final performance will be November 6. On November 13 the first of a series of matinees, on Saturday only, of "Rip Van Winkle" will be presented. The Saturday afternoon performances are meeting with great favor among the school children of the Bay district.

A DIETARY GARMENT

"And why is Ben wearing the big plaid vest?" "Haven't you heard? The doctor told him to keep a check on his stomach."

Union Men, Attention

Borrow \$5 to \$100 on your simple signature only; just a steady job required—no security whatever asked—no salary assignments, your Union card establishes both your identity and responsibility. Special rates and service to staunch union men. No payments during strikes, lockouts, and seasonal unemployment. Small, quick, confidential loans till next payday to either husband or wife on just their signature. Simple as signing a check. Application reviewed and loan granted in 5 minutes, while you wait—utmost privacy—absolutely no relatives, friends, bosses, or personnel departments phoned or contacted.

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